

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1886.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

German emigration to the United States decreased 13,371 during the first six months of 1885 as compared with last year.

It is now said that Gov. Hoadley of Ohio sees the presidency as through a glass darkly. The glass must be pretty powerful if he can see it at all.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The penalties of the law appear to be unequal. Mackin gets two years for stuffing the ballot-box and five years for wearing that he didn't do it.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Canadian fishermen are not pleased with the temporary continuance of the fisheries clause of the treaty of Washington, and threaten to drive American fishermen away from their shores.

An excess of more than one hundred and sixty million dollars' worth of exports over our imports for the first eleven months of the past fiscal year does not look very much as if protection caused a balance of trade against us.—*Det. Journal.*

Mr. East says: "Vice-President Hendricks' admission that the republicans 'helped' to save the country in the sixties, is very good." It was saved from the machinations of demagogues, then, and will have to be saved again as the same kind of patriots are coming to the front. Once a traitor, always a traitor.

Postmaster A. C. Chapman, Grayling, Mich., inquired the inspector, "I be." "And the former incumbent skipped with the funds?" "He be." "Is the amount of your predecessor's delinquency known?" "It be." "Are his assets good for the amount?" "They be." The inspector asked several other questions, but the new postmaster didn't have enough grammar left to answer any more. A little learning is a dangerous thing in these civil-service days.—*Burdette.*

One of the best of the recent utterances of Sen. Sherman was the declaration that the Democratic victory last fall was won in the North by entirely treacherous frauds in Republican management of national affairs, have been shown to be without foundation. "The most searching efforts of the administration since its entrance into power have failed to find any justification for any charge of fraud. Republicanism is vindicated out of the mouths of its bitterest enemies."—*Blade.*

Those free traders who attribute the industrial depression of the United States to the protective tariff should ponder on the condition of affairs in Wolverhampton, England, whose workmen in a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury complain that they are starving. If workmen are hungry in this country because of a protective tariff, as the fallacious free-trade theorists try to make the people believe, what causes the starvation of the British workman who enjoys the benefits of free trade—until he dies of inanition?—*Det. Journal.*

The spectacle of two cabinet officers refusing to hoist the national flag over the buildings of their departments on the 4th of July and the Mormon church authorities at Salt Lake hoisting the flag at half mast, may be a proper cause for meditation on the part of the people. Lamar and Garland may have had prejudices against seeing the stars and stripes floating over the departments of the interior and justice, at the national capital in 1885, but in 1886 it is high time those prejudices were removed. Gentlemen, it is twenty years since you surrendered; do you yet despise the old flag?—*Bay City Tribune.*

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that liquor-selling is not a crime, as certain prohibitionists claim it to be. Further, this court holds that, instead of being a crime, it is a common law right. This right, however, is subject to such police regulations as the state may choose to impose, even to the extent of partial or entire prohibition, upon constitutional grounds of care for the public health or the public morals. But the selling of liquor is *per se* not criminal, but a right, the same as selling gunpowder, medicines, kerosene oil, or any other article of commerce upon the sale of which the state finds it necessary to impose regulations or restrictions for the common safety. This decision is in line with precedents, and is sound law. Under it the state cannot make a crime of that which is a common law right. Its penalties for violation of the regulations it may impose must be of a constitutional grade, for violations of the statutes, that is misdemeanors, and not of the grade for crimes.—*Detroit Post.*

"Ma, an' I a chicken?" asked a boy of his mother.
"No, my child. Why do you ask?"
"Nothing, only I heard the hired girl tell pa that he was a regular old rooster."

Attorney General Garland says that not only must the Dolphin be rejected for non-compliance with terms of the contract, but that John Roach has no contract with the United States for building the Dolphin; and that all sums paid to him on the Dolphin's account may be recovered from him. If the Dolphin is not according to contract she ought to be rejected; but how she could be "according to contract" if there is no contract, it would be difficult for anybody but a Democratic attorney-general to tell.—*Det. Post.*

The national flag was not treated with respect on the Fourth of July. It was not displayed over the Department of Justice, nor over the Department of the Interior at Washington. Both secretaries of these departments are ex-rebels; and the stars and stripes were half-masted over the Interior department on the occasion of the death of that traitor, incendiary and plague-spreeder, Jake Thompson, a few weeks ago. The American flag was not displayed over the State-house at Columbus, although the city elsewhere was gay with its bright colors. And, the most flagrant insult of all, the flag of our country was half-masted over the city hall, courthouse, Mormon tabernacle, Mormon church offices, Mormon theater, Deseret News office, and John Taylor's residence, at Salt Lake City.—*Blade.*

Fifty years ago it cost six cents to send a single sheet letter any distance less than thirty miles. Between thirty and eighty miles the rate was ten cents; between 80 and 150, twelve and a half cents; between 150 and 400, eighteen cents; and over 400, twenty cents. In 1836 the unit of weight was fixed at half an oz., and the rate for any distance under 800 miles was fixed at five cents. Over that distance the rate was ten cents. Six years later the rate was reduced to three cents, for which letters could be sent anywhere under 3,000 miles. In 1863 three cents was made the uniform rate throughout the Union; and in 1868 the rate was reduced to two cents. Every one of these reductions has been productive of an increase in revenue; and it is not likely that the reduction just effected will prove an exception to the rule.—*Det. Free Press.*

The Country Newspaper. There is no single enterprise in an ordinary country town, that does so much to advance the interests of the town and country in which it is located, as a well conducted, wide-awake newspaper. It never ceases to labor for every public enterprise that is of utility or value to the people, or to aid even in the building up of private enterprises, and in either case for which receives not a penny of pay. The editor of a country newspaper comes about as near being the universal peacemaker for the free carriage of anything and everything, that an exacting public may throw upon his back. In speaking of the country journal, the Philadelphia Times says: "The country newspaper is the most useful and least compensated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages and inland cities. Without the aid of local newspapers, local towns are as a rule, thriftless and dead. It is common for small great men to speak with contempt of the local newspapers; but the village newspaper makes more great men out of less material—more bricks without straw—than any other factor in politics, and it is the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction on the beginning of a new town. The advent of the local newspaper has always dated the increased thrift of the community. The local newspaper is the life of the locality, and the measure of its support as a rule, measures the advancement of the people."—*Gold Union.*

The Buckwheat Crop—Valuable. Buck wheat can be made a profitable crop, if proper care is given to it. This grain is worth at least seventy-five cents a bushel for feeding if it is properly fed. It is best ground with corn, as fine as possible, and may be fed with out hay or straw moistened with water. The seed may be sown early in July. We have found thick seeding the best. At least one bushel per acre should be used. It pays to prepare the ground as well for this crop as for any other, but it is especially useful for the purpose of breaking up an old meadow, and preparing it for re-seeding. Then the seed will be well rotted, and the soil mellowed and made ready for a fall grain crop, if this is desired, to be followed by the grass seed the next summer. No other crop, except peas, so well mellow the ground as buckwheat, and is precisely the effect required in re-seeding land. Besides this useful purpose, buckwheat is valuable for its grain. It will easily produce thirty or forty bushels per acre if well managed, and worth two bushels of oats of the light sort usually grown, which is largely husk. The crop, too, is put in at times and harvested at times convenient for the farmer.—*American Agriculturist.*

Plowing in Green Crops. Light sandy land that is enriched entirely with concentrated commercial fertilizers will produce better crops, if one year out of every eight or ten be devoted to growing green crops to be plowed under to furnish the soil with vegetable material. When it is decided to do this, something is gained if immediately after harvesting the crop in the autumn winter rye is sown; this will cover the ground before winter sets in, and thus protect the land and as soon as spring opens it will be in a condition to make a rapid growth. When it gets well up it should be plowed under, and seeded with clover, this being the best crop to enrich the land with one of the most important materials for plant growth; both the roots and tops of clover being very rich in nitrogen, and as it draws all of this indirectly from the air, whatever is plowed in is so much gained to the soil. Some claim that a good crop of clover tops and roots will furnish to the soil as much nitrogen as can be purchased for one hundred dollars. If this is really true, farmers had better raise clover to plow in than to pay eighteen cents a pound for nitrogen. The cow pea is said to be a good crop to grow to plow under, but as we have had no experience we can not speak of it from our own knowledge. Formerly buckwheat was used to plow in green, but this has gone out of use as a rule. Indian corn furnishes a large amount of material to plow in, but we have never been fully satisfied with this crop; for some reason other crops do not grow so well after it as after clover, or in fact, many other crops; the land indicates that an acid has been formed by decomposition of the corn stalks. Millet makes a better green crop than corn. Whatever summer crops are grown, except clover, should be followed by winter rye to smother the land and to furnish a crop to plow under the next spring. It should be the aim of the farmer to have his land exposed to the sunline as little as possible, always keeping some crop growing from the air.

Clover sown in the spring may be plowed under the next spring; or if the land is in fair condition it may be permitted to grow and one crop harvested, and when the second crop is grown, plow it under and sow winter rye, to be plowed under as late in the spring as the land can be spared before wanted to plant; in this way in two years those crops can be plowed under and one crop harvested, or in one summer and two winters two green crops can be plowed in. Land thus treated will be in a good condition to produce crops eight or ten years, with only concentrated fertilizers to enrich it.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

For Farmers. The New England Farmer advocates plowing and working the soil intended for corn in the fall, as a preventive of the ravages of the cut-worm. It says a grass seed turned over in the spring and planted to corn or other crops, will afford just the conditions to give the planter a great amount of trouble with the cut-worm. The natural supply of food being cut off they are forced to attack the cultivated plant. Plowing in the fall disturbs the worms and exposes them to the frost which kills many, while if the plowing is well done, and the wheel harrow be used a few times in fall or spring, before the crop is planted, the vegetation will be so thoroughly killed that the worms will be starved out, or forced to leave for greener fields. We have rarely been annoyed when this course has been followed. If a few are found at the edge of the field, they are hunted out and destroyed as soon as their presence is known.

EVILS OF BORROWING. One of the vices of farmers is chronic borrowing. In every neighborhood are those who depend on others for a large number of the tools and implements that they use, to say nothing of grain, hogs, seeds, etc., many times never returned. The good book says: "The borrower is servant to the lender," but in this case the lender if he be of an accommodating spirit, is the servant. When tools are needed for use, he will find that another has them, and if returned are broken and out of repair. In time they are worn out and must be replaced at the expense of the owner. In general it would be a blessing to this class of borrowers if lending was refused them. As long as they can borrow they never buy or provide themselves with these necessary articles, and the habit induces a kind of shiftlessness which should not be encouraged.—*Det. Post.*

Jinks' little olive-branch made a great outcry when his mother attempted to give him a sea-bath. Jinks became provoked at the youngster, and at last exclaimed, "I don't see why the obstinate little fool is frightened at water." Whereupon Mrs. Jinks cast a withering glance at her niece Jinks' niddy widdy and retorted, "I inherited, I suppose. His father objected to water before him." Jinks failed to pursue the colloquy further, and turned slowly and reflectively from the scene.—*Boston Gazette.*

A Pennsylvania lady ninety-three years of age milks, washes and bakes for a family of three persons. A great deal can be got out of the old people if they are properly managed. Young people do not get half enough rest.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice for Publication. Last Office, Reed City, Mich., June 29, '86. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John C. Palmer, of Grayling, Mich., on August 7th, 1885, viz: Barabara College, widow of James College, deceased, homestead application No. 783, for the N E 1/4 of Sec 12, T 36 N, R 24 W. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Lowe, Charles F. Kelly, John C. Palmer, Samuel W. Shaw, all of Reed City, P. O. NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

Notice for Publication. Last Office, East Saginaw, June 23, 1886. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John C. Palmer, of Grayling, Mich., on August 7th, 1885, viz: Barabara College, widow of James College, deceased, homestead application No. 783, for the N E 1/4 of Sec 12, T 36 N, R 24 W. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene Hall, Hugh Hamilton, John C. Palmer, Samuel W. Shaw, all of Reed City, P. O. NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

Notice for Publication. Last Office, Reed City, Mich., June 30, '86. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John C. Palmer, of Grayling, Mich., on August 7th, 1885, viz: Barabara College, widow of James College, deceased, homestead application No. 783, for the N E 1/4 of Sec 12, T 36 N, R 24 W. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene Hall, Hugh Hamilton, John C. Palmer, Samuel W. Shaw, all of Reed City, P. O. NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

Notice for Publication. Last Office, Reed City, Mich., May 21, '86. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John C. Palmer, of Grayling, Mich., on August 7th, 1885, viz: Barabara College, widow of James College, deceased, homestead application No. 783, for the N E 1/4 of Sec 12, T 36 N, R 24 W. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene Hall, Hugh Hamilton, John C. Palmer, Samuel W. Shaw, all of Reed City, P. O. NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

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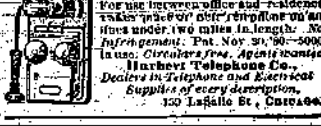


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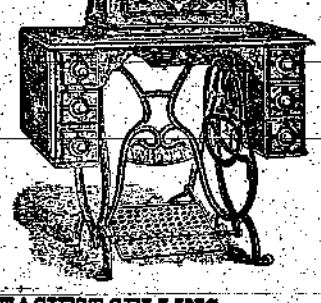
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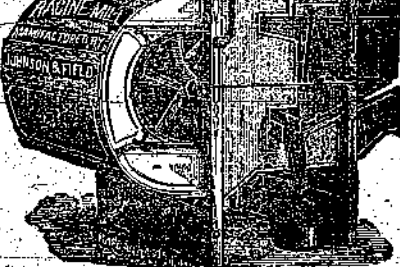
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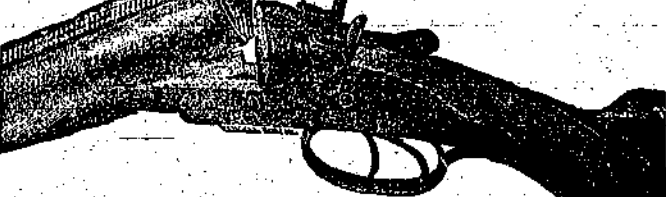


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